

INTERESTING LETTER.
The following letter is copied from the Aurora. It will be read with unusual interest, if the facts it contains are correctly stated, the presence of mind, courage, and skill displayed by Capt. Hickman, demand the applause of his countrymen:—
N. F. Com. Adv.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR.
"Detroit, Nov. 2, 1815.

"An affair took place at this post in the month of Dec. 1814, in regard to the hostile savages, which deserves to be recorded. Detroit with its dependencies, was at that time commanded by Capt. Harris H. Hickman, of the 17th regiment of infantry. During the preceding autumn, several instances had occurred of our citizens being butchered and their property plundered by the savages in the vicinity, and almost under the guns of the fort;—and it was ascertained afterwards, that in some instances these depredations were committed by Indians professing friendship, and receiving rations from the public stores. One instance which led to the affair about to be detailed, was this:—A poor man by the name of M. Millan, a citizen of Detroit, together with his little son, a boy about twelve years old, had gone to the common, back of the town, to seek their cow, and proceeded to the edge of the forest, about one mile distant, when suddenly a party of savages rose from their ambush, fired upon, killed, and scalped the father, and pursued and made captive of the son. The body of the father was soon after found, but no tidings of the son reached his disconsolate mother until December. Towards the latter end of that month, a band of savages, consisting of upwards of one hundred, who had been uniformly hostile during the war, not being in a situation to receive provisions from their white allies, and being pressed by hunger, determined to visit Detroit with insidious professions of friendship, and to bring with them little M. Millan, in hopes by this means of being fed through the winter. This band approached within two miles of the fort, and stopped at the house of Mr. Knaggs, an Indian interpreter. Mr. Knaggs immediately rode to town, and informed Capt. Hickman, the commanding officer of their arrival. The capt. caused young M. Millan to be brought to his quarters, and examined him in the presence of one or two gentlemen, as to the murder of his father, and the circumstances attending his own captivity.

"The little boy stated, in substance, that when his father and himself were near the edge of the woods, suddenly a report of guns like a 'platoon fire,' to use his own words, was heard; his father fell. He (the boy) attempted to escape by running, but was pursued and taken by an Indian on horseback; that he was then conducted a considerable distance into the forest, where they halted at the camp of a large number of Indians. "He gave a long history of their travels from one camp and village to another, of the ill treatment he received, particularly from the squaws, who always beat him when he was not very adroit in procuring them wood and water. He was asked whether either of the Indians that fired upon his father, was with the band at Mr. Knaggs, he answered there were 2, and that the name of one was 'Na-ba-wa,' and the other was his father, though he did not know the father's name, he could recognize the two Indians. Captain Hickman requested Mr. Larned, superintendent of Indian affairs, and Captain Audrain, of the Michigan rangers, to proceed with him to the house of Mr. Knaggs, where the Indians were assembled, taking with them little M. Millan. They found the Indians in a large room, smoking their pipes. After the usual preliminaries, the Indians stated in their usual way, that they were disposed to be at peace with their great father the president; that they were in great distress for provisions, and requesting assistance, &c.

"Capt. Hickman then introduced little M. Millan, and desired him to point out 'Na-ba-wa,' and his father. The little boy pointed to one and said, 'that is Na-ba-wa,' and to another and said, 'that is his father.' The interpreters then enquired of the Indians whether the two pointed out, were father and son; to which they replied in the affirmative. The captain then stated to the Indians, that as an evi-

dence of their friendly dispositions towards the United States, he desired they would deliver up to him the two Indians pointed out, and any other three of their band as hostages for the security of their future good behaviour.—When this was explained to them, a profound silence was observed on their part. After a considerable pause, waiting for an answer, they were asked whether they intended to give any—still a profound silence. At length Captain Hickman told them that he demanded of them the five Indians. After some pause the Indians began to speak in a low voice amongst themselves, which continued for some time, when the interpreters discovered that they were proposing to bear off the commanding officer and several others, there being not more than seven or eight white persons present. Capt. Hickman immediately directed Capt. Audrain to mount his horse and proceed instantly to the fort and order Capt. Holder, of the 17th, with a detachment of 100 regulars, from the garrison, to surround the house of Mr. Knaggs without delay. This order was promptly obeyed, and executed with astonishing despatch and secrecy, it being at the time an hour after night & very dark.

Whilst this order was executing, the captain requested Mr. Larned to entertain the Indians with a talk or speech of some length, in order to amuse them and gain time. An Indian is always disposed to listen, and Mr. Larned amused them with a speech of a very conciliatory nature, calculated for the occasion. One of their speakers made a reply of a very insolent nature, not dreaming of what was going on out of doors. When he was about concluding, the signal was given to Capt. Hickman, that the house was surrounded by the troops, formed in a hollow square, facing inwards, with charged bayonets.—The capt. then informed the Indians that he wished to make a speech and procured of Mr. Knaggs a lantern, requested some of them to follow him and leading them round the house with in the square and pointing to the bayonets, observing, "there is my speech," whilst the other Indians with astonishment, viewed the scene from within. They then returned into the house, and after some silence, the savage who just before had made the insolent speech, addressed his fellow prisoners in a most altered tone, acknowledging the perfidy and treachery they had used towards the Americans, complaining that they had been misled and deceived by the British, and stating a resolution, in future to observe the most inviolable faith and friendship with their great father the President of the United States. The five Indians required were then placed under a guard and sent to confinement in town. The remainder of the band was informed by Capt. Hickman, that they must depart the next day, and not to be found near any post or settlement in the territory during the war; and that should it be found that they should commit any depredation on persons or property of an American citizen, retaliation would most undoubtedly be made on their brethren who were detained. They received some provisions, departed, and were not heard of afterwards; and no hostile act on the part of the savages, was afterwards committed in this territory during the war. I have understood that it was the intention of the captain to have detained the whole band as prisoners, but the state of provisions would not admit of his feeding them.

THE NAVY.
Report of the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate relative to the gradual and permanent increase of the Navy.
The importance of a permanent Naval Establishment appears to be sanctioned by the voice of the nation; and I have a satisfaction in stating, that the means of its gradual increase are completely within the reach of our national resources, independently of any foreign country. The materials for building and equipping ships of war are all at command. Steps have been taken to ascertain the best growth and quantities of timber for naval construction, preparatory to contracts and purchases. The want of a Mould Loft for the naval constructor to lay out the moulds by which the timber is to be cut and shaped, previously to transportation, has delayed the completion of arrangements for an adequate supply. A building has been erected at the

Navy Yard in this city; for that purpose, and will soon be finished, when the business will progress.

Cannon bunnies, manufactories of sheet copper, cordage, canvas, and the mechanical branches are in a state to furnish the several supplies which may be required.

The commerce of the United States, increasing with the resources and population of the country, will require a commensurate protection, which a navy alone can afford; and the experience derived from the active and vigorous employment of a limited navy, during the period of the late war, has demonstrated its efficient utility.

I do therefore, with confidence, recommend an annual increase of our navy, of one ship of the rate of 74 guns; two frigates of the first class, rated at 44 guns; and two sloops of war, which can be built with the surplusage of the smaller timber, and with a great saving in that material.

The act to increase the navy, passed January 20, 1813, authorized the building of "four ships, to rate not less than 74 guns; and six frigates, to rate 44 guns each." This act has been partly carried into effect, by building three ships of the rate of 74 guns, and three frigates of 44 guns, in the Atlantic ports; the residue of the appropriation, under that act, was applied to the building of large ships and frigates upon Lake Ontario.

The concentration of our navy in one or two of the principal ports of the United States, where the depth of water is sufficient for the convenient ingress and egress of the larger vessels, will necessarily lead to the enlargement of the navy-yards at such places, with docks for repairs and the collection of all important materials, for the armament and equipments of the different classes of vessels, in order to bring them into active service, upon any emergency, with the advantage of combined force.

A general system for the gradual and permanent increase of the navy, combining all the various objects connected with an enlarged naval establishment, such as building docks, and extending the accommodations of navy-yards and arsenals of general deposit, will form the subject of a more extensive report, to be laid before congress the present session.

THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The whole number of Officers composing the Military Peace Establishment of the United States, as at present organized under the provisions of the act of March 3d and regulations of May 17, 1815, is as follows:

- 2 Major Generals
- 4 Aids to ditto. Captains of the line
- 4 Brigadier Generals
- 4 Aids to ditto, subalterns of the line
- Adjutant and Inspector General
- 2 Adjutant Generals
- 1 Quarter Master General
- 4 Deputy Quarter Master Generals
- 4 Brig. Inspectors, officers of the line
- 6 Hospital Surgeons
- 15 Hospital Surgeon's Mates
- 2 Garrison Surgeons
- 20 Garrison Surgeon's Mates
- 2 Judge Advocates
- 2 Chaplains
- 1 Apothecary General
- 2 Assistant Apothecaries
- 1 Commissary General of purchase
- 2 Deputy Commissaries
- 6 Assistant Commissaries
- 1 Pay Master of the Army
- 2 Deputy Pay Master Generals
- 2 Assist. Depy. Pay Master Generals
- Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Infantry and Rifle Regiment and Corps.
- 12 Colonels
- 16 Lieutenant Colonels
- 17 Majors
- 116 Captains
- 116 First Lieutenants
- 148 Second Lieutenants
- 42 Third Lieutenants
- 10 Regimental Surgeons
- 19 Regimental Surgeon's Mates
- Of the above Subalterns the following may be in the Staff.
- 14 Adjutants
- 14 Quarter Masters
- 10 Pay Masters
- 32 Conductors of Artillery.

For Sale,
A Negro Woman, with her three children.—The woman is a good plantation servant. Enquire of this office. Nov. 23. 6

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale at St. Leonard's Creek town, in Calvert county, on Monday the sixteenth day of January next, all the right and title of Dr. Thomas Bourne, to the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Calvert county.

One tract usually known by the name of Drum Point, lying at the mouth of Patuxent river; containing about 300 acres. On this tract there is a store house and convenient dwelling house; the situation is a good one for a store.—There is also a large quantity of valuable wood on this land.

One other tract of land called Rausby's Hall, lying on Patuxent river, about one mile below Drum Point; containing about 250 acres. On this land there is a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-buildings.—This land is fertile and adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco.

One other tract being part of a tract of land called Elkton Head Manor, lying on the Chesapeake bay, about five miles from the mouth of Patuxent river, containing about one thousand acres.—On this land there is a large two story brick dwelling house completely finished in a very handsome style; on this tract also there is an unusual quantity of wood and fine timber.—It is said to be the best of any tract of land in the country, and the timber and wood is so situated as to be carried to market conveniently.

The terms of sale are twelve months credit, the purchasers to give bonds with good security for the payment of the purchase money.

Thomas H. Wilkinson, Trustee.
Calvert county.

N. B. The creditors of the late Dr. Thomas Bourne, are hereby warned and directed to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the auditors of the chancery court within six months from the day of sale above mentioned.

Dec. 21. 2 T. H. Wilkinson. 3w.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, near Queen Anne, on the 10th inst. a likely, light mulatto lad, called Charles Jackson, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high; had on when he absconded, a blue round jacket, trimmed with red, dark blue pantaloons very much worn, white domestic cotton shirt, a new furr hat, and boots, he has also a variety of other clothing with him, which is unknown.—He is an artful fellow, and as he reads and writes very well, no doubt will forge a pass to answer his purpose. The above reward, will be given, for securing him in any goal, so that I get him again, or 50 Dollars, if brought to me.

Dec. 21. 2 William G. Sanders.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbidden harbouring or carrying off said fellow, at their peril. W. G. S.

Notice.

There will be a petition laid before the General Assembly of Maryland for a law to open a large and commodious road from Magruder's tavern in Prince-George's County, (near Judge Duvals,) the most convenient and direct route through part of said county, and Anne-Arundel county, to the widow Cissel's Tavern on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, and for a law to enable a company to erect and build a commodious bridge across the Patapsco river, at a narrow place thereof, not many hundred yards below a Ferry on said river called Holland's Ferry, now better known by Sweetsters Ferry; and also to open a large and commodious road the most convenient and direct route, through a part of Prince-George's county aforesaid, from the said Magruder's Tavern, to intersect a road in said county, known by the name of the Annapolis road, in the neighbourhood of Fielder Magruder's Tavern on said road;—and to erect two bridges across the branches of the Patuxent river that is in the route between the aforesaid Magruder's and Cissel's Taverns.—And also for a large and commodious road to be opened along down on the north side of the Patapsco river from the place of the abutment of the before mentioned bridge to be built across the said river as aforesaid, to a point on the said river called Moale's Point, and from that place to enable the before mentioned company to erect and build a bridge across the mouth of the creek, or branch of the said river, called the western branch, to the Ferry point on the north east side of the mouth of said creek or branch.

Decr. 14. 3 4w

To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a boarding house. For terms apply at this office. Oct. 12, 1815. 12

George & John

At their store on the north side of the city, lately laid in from the West Indies, a very general assortment of

Groceries, &c.

- Jamaica Spirit,
- Cognac Brandy,
- Teach Brandy,
- Apple Brandy,
- Best old Whiskey,
- Common do.
- Holland Gin,
- Cherry Bounce,
- W. I. Spirit,
- Claret,
- Java Coffee,
- Best Green do.
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Souchong,
- Hyson skin,
- Leaf and Lump Sugars,
- Brown Sugars,
- Chocolate, first and second qualities,
- Molasses,
- Raisins, prunes,
- Almonds, Currants,
- Mulhard, pepper,
- Starch, Salt petre,
- Rice,
- Mould, Dips and Spermaceti Candles.

Also an assortment of Crockery Ware

LIKEWISE
Oils and paints, shoes, and wax proof boots, traces and leading lines, best twill bagging, Jameson's Corners, Baker's Flour, Superfine do. Gun powder and Shot, Battle powder, canisters, Brooms, and paint brushes, castings of different kinds, call a bran.

With a variety of other articles tedious to enumerate. All of which will be disposed of on the most favorable terms.
Dec. 7. 4

By the Committee of Claims.
The Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until in the afternoon.
By order
Wm. J. Lombin, Clk.
Dec. 14. 3

By the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.
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- Leaf and Lump Sugars,
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- Chocolate, first and second qualities,
- Molasses,
- Raisins, prunes,
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